

"A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances:  
Historical Perspective and Recent Research"

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1. Remote Viewing: Pertains to the ability of certain individuals to access and describe, by means of mental processes, information sources blocked from ordinary perception, and generally accepted as secure against such access.

The phenomenon we have investigated most extensively is the ability of a subject to view remote geographical locations up to several thousand kilometers distant from his physical location (given only a known person on whom to target).

2. Our accumulated data thus indicate that both specially selected and unselected persons can be assisted in developing remote perceptual abilities up to a level of useful information transfer.

3. Three Principal Findings:

a. It is possible to obtain significant amounts of accurate descriptive information about remote locations.

b. An increase in the distance from a few meters up to 4000 km separating the subject from the scene to be perceived does not in any apparant way degrade the quality or accuracy of perception.

c. Use of FARADAY case electrical shielding does not prevent high quality descriptions from being obtained.

4. Current State of Research: USSR

1. Since 1930's

a. Laboratory of L. Vasiliev (Leningrad Institute for Brain Research) - There has been an interest in the use of telepathy as a method of influencing the behavior of a person at a distance.

b. I.M. Kogan - Chairman of the Bioinformation Section of the Moscow Board of the Popov Society. Doing work in behavior modifications.

c. Kholodov - spoke about the nonthermal effects of microwaves on animals' central nervous systems.

5. SRI Investigations of Remote Viewing

a. Pupil (Star) - INGO ~~ST~~WANN

b. Target location selected was kept blind to subject and experimenters.

c. Often observe essentially correct descriptions of basic elements and patterns coupled with incomplete or erroneous analysis of function.

d. Many people are more influenced by their environment and are reluctant under public scrutiny to attempt activities that are generally thought to be impossible.

e. We try to stress the nonuniqueness of the ability because from our experience paranormal functioning appears to be a latent ability that all subjects can articulate to some degree.

\*PARANORMAL: Not within the range of normal experience or scientifically explainable phenomena.

f. Most essential ability - to separate memory and imagination from paranormal inputs. This is the key to bringing the remote-viewing channel to fruition with regard to its potential usefulness.

g. Because remote-viewing is a perceptual ability, we considered it important to obtain data on its resolution capabilities.

h. It appears that the principal difference between experienced subjects and inexperienced volunteers is not that the latter never exhibit the faculty, but rather that their results are simply less reliable, more sporadic. Such observations indicate a hypothesis that remote-viewing may be a latent and widely distributed perceptual ability.

i. Motion is seldom reported.

j. Have learned to urge our subjects simply to describe what they see as opposed to what they think they are looking at.

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